NAMES OF OWNERS.	Number	DESCRIPTION OF LANDS AND LOTS.	In-Lots	Out-Lots	No. Square or Block	Value of Lots and Lands	Value of Improvements	Total Value of Taxables	Amount of Tax for the current year, 1899	Amount of Delinquent Tax, Penalty and Interest	Barrett Law Delinquent	Cost of Advertising	Certificate	Total Amount of Costs and Taxes Due
		IRVINGTON (Continued.)												
Poe, William A	72560	K. & M.'s add University Place	8			30		30	.47	9.21		20	50	10.68
Prouty, M. F	72567	H. & J.'s s e add	75			20		20	.31	.48		20	50	1.49
Rector, Anna E	72581	do	44			30		30	.47	1.68		20	50	2.85
Redman, Wm. M. and Maud M	72582	Ritter's add (ex 60 ft w end)	3			600	1650	2250	35.10	22.62		20	50	58.42
Rhodes, Samuel S	72591	J. J. R. & G.'s sub and add, 51 ft on Ritter ave x 47½ ft rear n side	143			75		75	1.17	1.45		20	50	3.32
Ritter, Frederick	72599	Ritter's add	21			1300		1300	20.28	26.54		20	50	47.52
Ritter, Fred O	72600	do (Ex 100x234 ft n e cor)	20			800		800	12.48	17.39		20	50	30.57
Ritter, Hattie	72601	Ritter's resub	14			300	1000	1300	20.28	38.60		20	50	59.58
Rodgers, Jasper N. and Mary A	72608	T. and T.'s east add	98			30	50	80	1.25	3.83		20	50	5.78
Rooker, Louisa	72613	H. & J.'s s e add	2			40		40	.62	.96		20	50	2.28
do		do	11			40		40	.63	.96		20	50	2.29
do		do	12			40		40	.62	.96		20	50	2.28
do		do	28			40		40	.63	.73		20	50	2.29
Severn, Henry Jr	72637	Patterson University Place add	25			175		175	2.73	3.61		20	50	7.04
Sewell, James W	72638	T. & T. East add	30			30		30	.47	.71		20	50	1.88
Shade, Laura H	72639	C. B. & T. Eng. ave. add. s ½	4		4	65	200	265	4.13	6.39		20	50	11.22
Shipman, Flora B	72648	H. & J. s e add	29			40		40	.62	.71		20	50	2.03
Shotwell, C. A. & H. C. Atkins	72651	D. & O. Woodland Park	17			800		800	12.48	19.30		20	50	32.48
do		do	18			700		700	10.92	16.89		20	50	28.51
Sloan, Mary F	72655	Walker's Sunnyside add	14			200	1100	1300	20.28	56.46		20	50	77.44
Smith, Ida G	72659	H. & J. S. s e add	63			30		30	.47	.71		20	50	1.88
do		do	67			30		30	.47	.71		20	50	1.88
do		do	76			20		20	.31	.48		20	50	1.49
do		do	77			20		20	.31	.60		20	50	1.61
do		do	79			20		20	.31	.48		20	50	1.49
do		do	80			20		20	.31	.48		20	50	1.49
do		do	125			20		20	.31	.48		20	50	1.49
do		do	126			20		20	.31	.47		20	50	1.48
do		do	127			20		20	.31	.48		20	50	1.49
do		do	131			20		20	.31	.48		20	50	1.49
do		do	132			20		20	.31	.48		20	50	1.49
do		do	133			20		20	.31	.48		20	50	1.49
do		do	143			20		20	.32	.47		20	50	1.49
do		do	163			20		20	.32	.48		20	50	1.50
do		Young's 1st University add	2			250		250	3.90	6.03		20	50	10.63
do		do	3			250		250	3.90	6.03		20	50	10.63
do		do	4			250		250	3.90	4.82		20	50	9.42
do		T. & T. east add	62			30		30	.47	1.44		20	50	2.61
do		do	116			20		20	.31	.47		20	50	1.48
do		do	156			20		20	.31	.48		20	50	1.49
do		do	157			20		20	.31	.71		20	50	1.72
do		do	158			20		20	.31	.47		20	50	1.48
do		do	159			20		20	.31	.48		20	50	1.49
Smith, Ida G	76259	H. & J. S. s e add	161			20		20	.32	.47		20	50	1.49
Smith, Wilbur S	76684	Krewson et al. sub. Krewson's sub. Young's add	10			175	600	775	12.09	22.31		20	50	35.19
Stibbins, Thomas	72674	Stanley's sub. J. J. R. & G. sub. add	3		150	30		30	.47	.71		20	50	1.88
Stone, Matilda C	72678	Walker's Sunnyside	77			250		250	3.90	4.82		20	50	9.42
do		do	78			250		250	3.90	4.82		20	50	9.42
Stowell, John M	72681	Ritter's add, 70 ft on Wash st by 160 ft w pt	29			420		420	6.55	7.23		20	50	14.48
Williams, Jacob R	72794	Holloway & Jennison's s e add	135			20		20	.31	1.35		20	50	2.36
Wilson, Deneatte	72796	Fairhurst's College Cor add	12			125	400	525	8.19	15.68		20	50	24.37
Wilson, James H	72799	J., J., R. & G.'s sub and add	131			400		400	6.24	4.00		20	50	10.94
York, Etta	72835	Chambers's 3rd sub	43			40		40	.62	1.35		20	50	2.67
		BROAD RIPPLE.												
Coll, Clayton	72874	Light's add	24			100	400	500	6.15	9.35		20	50	16.20
Cotton, Jeannette R	72875	Wellington	11			150	500	650	7.99	9.04		20	50	17.73
Harris, Lala I	72934	Light's add	2			100		100	1.23	6.78		20	50	8.71
Light, Robert C. and Cynthia	72967	do	4			100		100	1.23	2.90		20	50	4.83
Pursell, Elmore H. and Clarence L. Kirk	72999	Wellington	5			200	800	1000	12.30	13.57		20	50	26.57
Smith, Ida G	73015	J. Dawson's add	34			60		60	.74	.87		20	50	2.31
do		do	35			40		40	.49	.72		20	50	1.91
do		Wellington, I. Brenneman's 1st add	27			120	150	270	3.32	3.01		20	50	7.03
do		do	28			120	100	220	2.71	3.01		20	50	6.43
Stricklin, Wm. O	73017	J. Dawson's add	3			100	200	300	3.69	3.16		20	50	7.55
		CASTLETON.												
Crawford, Park	73059	30x60 ft s w ¼, n w ¼, 23, 17, 4	05			15	100	115	1.65	6.98		20	50	9.33
Dalton, Allen	73062	J. J. Johnson's 2nd add, 56 ft n side		42		30		30	.43	.31		20	50	1.44
Dalton, Ella	73063	S w cor s w ¼, n w ¼, 23, 17, 4	17			25	50	75	1.09	5.41		20	50	7.20
Deford, Chas. W. (tr)	73065	Macy's add		17		50	100	150	2.16	2.35		20	50	5.21
do		do		22		30		30	.43	.46		20	50	1.59
do		do		23		30		30	.43	.46		20	50	1.59
do		do		24		30		30	.43	.46		20	50	1.59
do		do		25		30		30	.43	.39		20	50	1.52
Dungan, Kate W. E	73068	do		14		50	500	550	7.92	1.43		20	50	10.05
do		do		15		50	100	150	2.16	2.95		20	50	6.79
Emery, Mary J. (for life)	73075	J. J. Johnson's add		28		35	150	185	2.67	4.02		20	50	7.39
McKenzie, Hattie E	73111	D. M. & M. E. Herrin's add		15		50	175	225	3.24	1.60		20	50	5.54
Negley, Peter L	73114	Adj lot 1, w of R R, s e cor, n e ¼, 22, 17, 4				40	25	65	.93	.62		20	50	2.25
Smith, Ida G	73129	In s w cor s w ¼, n w ¼, 23, 17, 4	4			10		10	.14	.16		20	50	1.00
Todd, Joseph H	73135	J. J. Johnson's 1st add		1		35	200	235	3.39	2.88		20	50	6.97
Wadsworth, C. B	73144	Pt s e ¼, n e ¼, 22, 17, 4	16			30	200	230	3.31	1.43		20	50	5.44

STATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY, } ss.

Notice is hereby given that the lands and lots described in the foregoing list, or so much thereof as will satisfy the amount of taxes and assessments due thereon, respectively, or due from the owners thereof with interest, penalty and charges due at the time of sale, will be sold at the front door of the Courthouse in the City of Indianapolis, Marion County, State of Indiana, by the Treasurer of said county, on the

Second Monday in February, Being February 12, 1900.

Within the hours prescribed by law, and continued from day to day until all shall be sold.

Witness my hand at Indianapolis, this 3d day of January, 1900.

HARRY B. SMITH,

Auditor Marion County, Indiana.

THE CHINAMAN'S DIET

Made the Subject of Agricultural Department Investigation.

Philadelphia Record.

The common belief is that the Chinese diet consists largely of rodents and bird nests, but, while not quite so unappetizing, it nevertheless consists almost exclusively of foods with which other people are unfamiliar. The Chinese dietary is almost exclusively vegetarian, and the Chinese have the reputation of producing the greatest amount of food material from a given area. The United States government agricultural experts are studying the principal Chinese food plants for the purpose of discovering whether any of them would make suitable or desirable additions to our vegetable gardens. Naturally the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, from its proximity and ready accessibility to Chinese ports, and the large food requirements of the numerous Chinamen who market there, offered the greatest opportunities for these investigations. Most of the curious roots, green vegetables, seeds and other articles of food making up the stock in trade of the Chinese merchant are totally unknown and unsalable outside of the narrow limits of the Chinese quarters. A few of them are grown in California, but almost all are imported "direct" from Canton.

Anyone who has made a visit to our Race-street colony must have been impressed with the high esteem in which watermelon seeds are held as a holiday dainty, being usually eaten raw. Dried persimmons are not to be wondered at, although this is an unusual method of preserving them, at least with us. The young shoots of bamboo are sold either pickled in brine or canned. A species of fungus that grows on decaying wood, similar to that often seen about our woods, and known in some parts of the country as "wood ears," is used in large quantities in San Francisco. This is hot much worse than our highly-prized mushroom, of which it is a distant relation, but this fungus is decidely tough and woody, in which characteristics it differs materially from our delicate mushroom. Several varieties of seaweed, or algae, are eaten and highly prized. One form which resembles masses of horse hair, is treated with boiling water until it forms a gelatinous mass, and is then used as a thickening medium for various culinary preparations, one of the most esteemed of which is a combination of this vegetable with dried shrimps. These are a few of the "queer" food materials described in a pamphlet just issued by the Department of Agriculture and prepared by A. C. True, of the Office of Experiment Stations, entitled "A Description of Some Chinese Vegetable Food Materials."

The more substantial food products consist largely of strange roots and tubers which take the place of our winter vegetables. Their use of the arrowroot is not exclusive, its roots having been used long ago by the Indians of eastern America. When cooked in the same manner as potatoes it forms a very acceptable food, though one of a very pronounced and characteristic flavor. Nevertheless, it has become recognized as an article of food among the poorer non-Mongolian classes in San Francisco and large quantities of it are consumed by them.

The taro is a root highly prized for food by the natives throughout the tropics. The interior of the roots has about the consistency of a sweet potato, the starch grains being exceedingly small. According to Director True, from a dietetic standpoint, it apparently offers no especial advantages over our commonly cultivated vegetables, but when it is eaten it seems to be a satisfactory substitute for them and the Anglo-Saxon residents of the tropics soon acquire a liking for it. Even in San Francisco there is a limited demand for it among the white races.

The sacred lotus of the Egyptians, and even our latter day lily, are highly esteemed as food plants among the Chinese. The bulbs of the latter are considered more as a delicacy than as a staple article of diet, while almost every part of the lotus is valuable for either its medicinal or nutritive qualities. Starch constitutes 50 per cent. of the dry substance of its roots. Both of these articles are imported from Canton. The lily bulbs sell at from 10 to 20 cents a pound and are identical with the bulbs sold by our nurserymen for growing ornamental plants. The Japanese regard them as especially desirable food for invalids and convalescents. When used for this purpose the bulbs are only slightly cooked and are eaten after the addition of sugar. When simply boiled they are said to form a palatable food.

Chinese sweet potatoes differ in shape, size and color from the American product, and are the only edible root to be found in the Chinese market with which Americans are at all familiar. Their chemical composition indicates, however, that they possess no particular advantage over the ordinary American varieties.

Bean cheese is prepared from the "soy bean," which is being experimentally investigated by the department, with the idea of introducing it into this country. The beans themselves are particularly rich in protein and fat, and are eaten and cooked in the same manner as other beans. The bean cheese, however, which is a peculiarly Chinese preparation, is prepared from the seeds of the white variety of soy bean. These are allowed to soak for three hours in water, and are then reduced to a thick paste, and the mass cooked. The cooked mass is next strained through a coarse cloth, a milk-white liquid, rich in protein and fat, being thus obtained. When this is coagulated with crude salt, containing magnesium chloride, it may be kneaded into small cakes. It is sold either in the form of the freshly-precipitated curd or in the form of small, square cakes obtained by compressing the former material. It is usually cooked in peanut oil before being eaten, and, in the opinion of Prof. True, "is a palatable food."

Species of yam beans and cassava, or "ginseng vegetable," as it is called by the Chinese, are also extensively eaten by the Chinese, and the latter fills the place that corn meal occupies in the South. It is believed that this is one of the most valuable of the Chinese food materials, and capable of being introduced with advantage into this country. Even the Chinese cabbage is entirely different from our own, and resembles a head of lettuce rather more than a true cabbage, consisting of a cluster of tender white leaves, with greatly thickened mid-ribs. Their egg-plant, a noticeable feature of the Chinese vegetable stands during the summer months, has a perfectly smooth, white skin, but its chemical analysis is similar to the American variety. Various gourd plants are also esteemed either as food or as condiments, principal among which are the "leprosy gourd," the "dish cloth," or "towel gourd," and the Chinese preserving melon.

The peculiar horned chestnut, which is often sold by the fakirs on the streets and in the Chinese bazaars as a curiosity, on account of its shape, resembling as it does the head and horns of a cow, is used by the Chinese as an article of diet, being classed as one of the five food grains of China. When placed in water it readily germinates and produces the curious floating foliage characteristic of this genus of plants.

Chinese millet, which, it is believed, will prove an important addition to our cereals, and various native fruits, nuts and dried flowers, in addition to the articles of food named above, make up practically the whole of the Chinese vegetable diet.

Happiness Spoiled by an Option.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A farmer in the lead region of Missouri had 500 acres for which he would have been glad to take $10 an acre any time during the last twenty years. He would probably have thrown in his whole crop at the bargain. One day recently some men came along and asked the privilege of boring a hole in the ground. After they had gone down some distance they gave the old farmer $1,000 in cash for the privilege of purchasing the farm at $65 an acre. The option was to run until a certain day at noon. If the purchasers were not on hand at that time the $1,000 was to be forfeited. This party of prospectors disappeared. Another party appeared on the scene. After some further exploration the second party offered $150 an acre for the farm. The old man was bound by the option he had given. He could not sell until the hour had expired. His state of mind was bad enough to begin with. But as the day approached his misery intensified. He could not eat. He could not sleep. The thought of the difference between $32,500 and $75,000 for the old farm was torturing the man who had grown old and bent in trying to wring a living out of it. What added to the strain was the tardiness of the option holders. No one appeared to close the deal at $65 an acre until within thirty minutes of the time the option expired. The old man has lost all of the enjoyment in the $32,500 which he received in the recollection that it might just as well have been $75,000.

Great Memory.

Catholic Standard.

"I'm doing very well at school."

"I'm glad to hear it. What's your strongest branch?"

"Memory. I won a book as a prize for that last week."

"What sort of a book was it?"

"I don't recall the name of it now."

PLANETS AND STARS.

How to Tell Them Apart—Test for Naked-Eye Observers.

New York Evening Post.

We do not know what man first discovered planets in the sky. It may have been some shepherd, tending his flocks, perhaps upon the plains of Chaldea, surely in the far-away, misty early beginnings of mankind upon the earth. And yet to this day the test by which the unaided eye can most easily distinguish a planet from a star remains the same as that which must have revealed the first planet to the earliest of astronomical observers. The very name planet tells the history of an epoch-making discovery just as surely as though a written record of its making had been handed down to us through successive generations of men. "Planet" signifies "wanderer." It comes from an ancient Greek word of that meaning. And in truth, to an unlearned, unlettered shepherd of to-day the planets must appear just as they did to his long-past forerunner of Chaldea, aimless, lawless wandering stars within the serried array of heaven's night.

It is ever the characteristic of genius to disentangle the simple basic phenomena of nature from among the complex results exhibited to the eye of a casual observer. So we shall not err in ascribing genius to the man who first noted the planets' peculiarity of traveling among the other stars, and in designating his discovery an epoch-making one. The whole sky is thickly studded with the so-called fixed stars. So far as the naked-eye observer can tell, they all retain precisely the same relative positions with respect to one another from year to year and from generation to generation. If you select a certain triangle or quadrangle of stars as they rise in the east, you will see them slowly climb the sky and again descend and set in the west, always forming precisely the same geometrical figure. Nor is this all. If the ancient records of naked-eye observations were searched with care, just the same triangle or quadrangle of stars would be found described as having always been seen to rise and set, then as now, so long as men have watched the sky.

But suppose there were a planet within the center of our triangle of stars. As we watched night after night we should see the planet slowly change its place within the triangle. By imperceptible degrees but with a continuous and cumulative motion the planet would approach one of the triangle's sides and at length would pass far beyond and away. It is thus that the first planet must have been differentiated from the stars, and thus again the naked-eye astronomer of to-day can best proceed to elementary planetary study. Note carefully the heavenly bodies you suspect of being planets. Fix in your mind, or on a diagram, their positions with respect to neighboring stars and you will speedily come into possession of evidence as to the planetary nature of the body under observation. One planet detected in this way will afford more satisfaction and encouraging instruction to the beginner in astronomy than much study by the aid of books or teachers.

It is true that other characteristics of the planets will help in their identification by the unaided eye. In the first place, the planets are usually very bright, though not often surpassing the most lucid of the fixed stars. Again, the planets are said not to twinkle. Many observers would not consider this strictly accurate, though it is certainly a fact that the twinking of the planets is less than that of a majority of the stars. But in the absence of a telescope the only sure test is the presence of such motion among the stars as we have described. Into the causes of this motion it is not our intention to enter. Suffice it to say that it is due to the planets' revolution in their annual orbits about the sun. This makes them change their positions in space, and so we see them projected on different parts of the distant vault of the sky at different dates of observation.

A Phrase in History.

Boston Herald.

The celebrated dying injunction of Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship!" has gone into history and become fixed there as one of the heroic utterances of patriotic commanders. Yet we find its authenticity questioned at this late day. An aged correspondent writing to the Hartford Courant from Waterbury, in Connecticut, gives this account of its origin. He says:

"Somewhat more than fifty years ago it happened to me to meet at the house of a mutual friend a daughter of the late Major Benjamin Russell, for many years editor of the Boston Centinel. She was a bright, interesting woman and a brilliant raconteur, and she told me a number of anecdotes of her father, who was a strongly individualized and notable character for a good many years in Boston. Among them was the following:

"The battle between the Chesapeake and the Shannon took place just off the Massachusetts coast and a sailor in some way got ashore and hurried to Boston with the news. It was in the night and he went straight to the Centinel office, where he found Major Russell, to whom he told the story, including the death of Lawrence. 'What were his last words?' said the major. 'Don't know,' said the man. 'Didn't he say "Don't give up the ship?" 'Don't know,' said the man. 'Oh, he did,' said the major, 'I'll make him say it'—and he did—so much for history."

PALMISTRY THE FAD.

People Who Have Their Hands Read Want to Know the Future.

New York Telegraph.

The fad of palmistry has struck New York with more than ordinary violence, if we may believe enthusiastic reports sent out by different practitioners in the realm of chiromancy. Nor does the infection confine itself to what the Greeks were pleased to term "the vulgar," but the banker, broker, professional man and the woman of fashion all flock to the parlors of these later adepts in that side science of occultism whose basis is the lines of the hand. A short talk with Fletcher, who is as well known as any of the exponents of the art, brought to light the following information concerning the aims and motives that actuate most of the callers:

"They care little for the science of palmistry. What they wish to know is what the future holds of weal or woe and how to compass their end. I have often said that a successful reading is like a successful photograph—if the picture looks the way one wishes it to look it is good, first class. If the reading runs the favorable way it is splendid, for it is a matter of personal selfishness after all. In reality the hand holds the entire history of each life, and changes from time to time as the more important events unfold themselves.

"Who comes to consult? Why, everybody, from the most astute lawyers, leaders of fashion, popular actresses, to the hard-headed men of business, the desire being 'only to know,' and there is a great satisfaction in feeling that as they return again and again some help must be given, some good done.

"Does palmistry have any relation to phrenology, astrology or physiognomy? The same as one phase of truth to another. Nature never contradicts herself, I think. To me, however, palmistry comes to a nearer solution of the problem than anything else."

Goodness and Manhood.

Carina C. Eaglesfield, in Home Companion.

The older I grow the more I revere goodness—just plain everyday goodness—having nothing heroical nor spectacular in it, for I think this is the gift of which God has been the least prodigal. Intelligence without goodness may mean nothing higher than a prize-fighter, but goodness with strength and intelligence makes a man as he was created to be, an image of the Godhead. The most symmetrical man of this century was Mr. Gladstone, and his moral nature was as sweet and wholesome as his intellect and body were strong. In mind, in heart, in soul, in everything but physique and inches, he was a giant. But the salient feature in Gladstone's character, and what lifts him above every contemporary, was his moral earnestness. He was a good man, and his religious convictions formed the warp and woof of his nature.

"Straight Edge" an Impossibility.

Youth's Companion.

One of the difficult problems in practical mechanics is to make a "straight-edge." How difficult it is may be judged from an incident which occurred in the shops of J. A. Brashear, the astronomical instrument maker. A customer asked Mr. Brashear what would be the price of "a perfect straight-edge of glass thirty-six inches long." "It can't be made absolutely perfect," said Mr. Brashear, "but it could probably be made with a limit of error amounting to only a fraction of a wavelength of light." "How much would that cost?" "About $40,000." It turned out that the customer wanted the straight-edge for a scraper, and that an error of one-sixty-fourth of an inch would have been insensible for his purpose.

THE STORY OF ATTAR OF ROSES.

Origin of the Perfume and History of Its Manufacture.

New York Times.

It was in the days of the grandmothers, or possibly even the great-grandmothers that the slender little bottle of attar of roses flourished in all its glory. It was then that every fair dame, in her silk-quilted petticoat and gay-colored bouffant draperies, with her picturesque elaborate coiffure, had on the top of her claw-footed high bureau, or in the drawer with her greatest treasures and daintiest articles of dress, at least one of the sweet-scented vials.

They were such pretty little things of clear glass, with quaint designs in gold on the outside, long and slender, a pleasant size to hold in any lady's fair white hand, and suggesting all sorts of mysterious charms of the East, less known then than now. Within the last few months there has almost been a furore among New York women for some new—new to New York—and fascinating Eastern perfumes, and they call to mind the little bottle of attar of roses, still in existence, but little heard of outside of romantic old novels. The new perfumes are interesting enough in themselves for at least a passing mention.

First on the list comes the Gul Rea Zee, a Greek perfume named after the Persian festival called the Scattering of the Roses, the festival which was in process of celebration at the time when Lallah Rookh left Delhi for Cashmere for the celebration of her nuptials with the young King. Beautiful children strewed roses through the streets of Delhi until "every part of the city was as fragrant as if a caravan of musk from Khoten had passed through it." There is a sandal-wood perfume, reminiscent of the sandal-wood boxes, also treasures of the grandmothers, sweet scented and beautifully carved, in which she kept her fads and her love letters. The young woman of to-day takes the perfume in this form instead of in the box, which, like the attar of roses, is still in existence, but not so much a household treasure as in years past.

There is Portocal Auzania, orange blossom; Viorenta oren, violet; Chiche, bouquet; and another Eastern treasure that the girl of to-day has is a cream that her grandmother would have given her eyes to have had, one that it is guaranteed is made from the very same recipe as that used by the beauties in the harems of Turkey, and that has been used by them since as long ago as the days of the Roman empire. All these are interesting, but they do not have the same fascination as the quaint little bottles of attar of roses, in every drop of which was the imprisoned fragrance of acres of beautiful roses.

There is one rose that is devoted to the manufacture of the attar or the essential oil, the beautiful red damask rose, the Rosa Damascena, the very same rose with which the young King had arches made and thrown from hedge to hedge for two miles outside of Cashmere along the road which Lalla Rookh passed on her journey, those rarest roses from which the Attar Gul, more precious than gold, is distilled."

Bulgaria is the chief country from which comes the attar. Kazanalik being the center and principal market place, while a very considerable amount is also made in Germany. From Persia, the land of romance and roses, there should be a superior quality of the attar, but although it is made there, the romance which surrounds it does not make it at all superior to that from other lands. France has a little, but superior, attar. It is made in other countries, but in comparatively small quantities.

The process of manufacture after the fields have been brought to a perfection of bloom is comparatively simple. Much depends upon the climatic conditions for the perfect condition of the flowers. After a mild winter, with a cool, damp, early summer, not too wet or too hot, though it may be necessary to resort to artificial irrigation to bring the plant to perfection, the flowers come out in fine condition, and a large amount of attar is the result. A hot southern wind during the picking in Bulgaria will ruin the crop even there. Hot and dry weather during picking is also unfavorable, but not so fatal.

The picking is an interesting process. It is done by the poorer classes of the people. Each blossom is picked just below the calyx, thrown into big baskets provided for the purpose, and then carted away to the distillery, which is near at hand. The flowers must be used immediately, or they sour and lose their fragrance. The picking is done in June and July, and lasts practically a month—from the middle of one month to the middle of the next.

In the vicinity of the rose field in Germany the schools are closed during the season of the rose picking, and the children, with their mothers, devote themselves to the work, receiving a nominal sum for their labors. There is no work done in the middle of the day, the picking being done in the early morning and in the evening when the roses will not deteriorate so quickly.

An enormous quantity of roses is required to make a small quantity of oil; 5,600 kilos, one man in the business says, will yield one kilo of oil, or, as another says, 6,600 pounds of roses will make 2.2 pounds of oil, and to produce those 6,600 pounds of roses it requires an area of 2,471 acres of rose plants. The price of attar of roses varies according to the crops. A woman going to a pharmacy in New York recently paid 10 cents for two drops of rose oil. That may or may not have been adulterated. Reliable dealers often find it difficult to obtain the pure article, and it may not be considered adulterated in a retail shop when it is diluted. The wholesale price will vary from $6 to $9 an ounce. Though Moore says the Attar Gul is more precious than gold, it is by no means the most precious of perfumes, for musk is sold at $25 and $30 an ounce.

The process of distillation is always simple. The flowers are distilled with double their weight of water. Part of this is drawn off; the operation is repeated several times. The result of the several distillations being combined and distilled again and the liquid drawn from the last distillation is allowed to stand for a day or two, when the oil is skimmed off. The water presented by this process is the rose water familiar as a toilet article. A rose pomade which is largely used for perfumes is made by covering the rose leaves with purified lard or marrow, which absorbs the odor quickly. Then it is separated from the leaves and placed in hermetically-sealed cans, where it will remain sweet for twenty years or more. For use it is combined with frozen spirits of cologne, when it is known as rose pomade. The pomade is used largely for perfumes and the oil for flavorings. It flavors the rose confectionery and is found in dentifrice, sachets and more practical articles of merchandise.

The greatest amount of rose oil, according to the statistics of a few years ago, comes to France and America. Those two countries are grouped together in the statistics and received one year 1,564 kilos. Constantinople is next at 478 kilos, England and Germany following with 466 and 425 kilos, respectively. Italy took the least, only three kilos in the year. The Turkish government, favoring the manufacture, has granted the rose farmers exemption from taxes and internal revenue for several years.

The attar of roses is put up for export in different ways. Queer copper containers, tin lined, shaped something like a canteen and in different sizes, holding ten, twenty, or eighty ounces, are used somewhat. The cans are covered with parchment-like material, and carefully sealed. In more attractive form it comes in large glass bottles, the size and shape of the bottles that figured in what was known at one time as a gilt design very much like those of the familiar little attar of rose bottles of past history.

There is one great trouble with attar of roses, and this may have had something to do with the loss of popularity of the little straight bottles that the grandmothers loved. It is easy to add to it other and cheaper flowers than the beautiful Rosa Damascena of the days of Lalla Rookh, and while the price is less the perfume is less also. It is difficult to find the pure article.

Scotch as She Is Wrote.

Collier's Weekly.

Mrs. Hohmboddie—What are you reading that absorbs you so?

Mr. Hohmboddie (looking up from his book)—It's a new Scotch novel.

Mrs. Hohmboddie (with enthusiasm)—Oh, I'm so fond of those dear dialect things! Do read me a little.

Mr. Hohmboddie—Can you understand it?

Mrs. Hohmboddie (loftily)—Can I understand it? Well, I should hope anything you can understand need not be Greek to me!

Mr. Hohmboddie—No; but it might be Scotch.

Mrs. Hohmboddie—Go on; just read where you are at.

Mr. Hohmboddie (reading)—"Ye see, Elpsie," said Duncan, doucely, "I might hae mair the matter wi' me than ye wad be spierin'. Aiblins ma een is a bit dazzlit, an' am hearin' the pooises thuddin' in ma ears, an' ma toongue is clavin' when it sud be gaein'; an' diy ye no' hear the dirlin' o' ma hairt an' feel the shakin' o' ma hond this day gin I gat a glimpse o' ye, sair hirplin like an auld mon? Div ye nae guess what's a' the steer, hinney, wi'out me gaein' it mair words?"

Mrs. Hohmboddie—Stop, for goodness' sake! What in the world is the creature trying to say?

Mr. Hohmboddie—He's making a declaration of love.

Mrs. Hohmboddie—A declaration of love? I thought he was telling a lot of symptoms to his doctor.

GREAT TELESCOPES.

Not Everything Depends on Size of Instrument.

New York Evening Post.

We have just received from Germany a pamphlet issued by the observatory at Potsdam, near Berlin, describing ceremonies connected with the official installation of a new and large telescope. It appears that the Kaiser himself has become sufficiently interested in astronomy to have ordered the immediate construction of such an instrument, after it had been repeatedly asked by the astronomers and refused by successive imperial ministers from motives of economy. The Kaiser even attended personally the dedication ceremonies at Potsdam, and seems to have listened to the speeches made upon that occasion. These were, as is only right and proper, somewhat complimentary to the observatory and the noble patron who honored it by his presence. Perhaps they might even be said to savor somewhat of praise majeste, but this does not appear to be a crime in Germany.

But setting aside the rather humorous aspect which these official foreign ceremonial occasions generally exhibit to an American, we cannot too seriously emphasize the importance to astronomical progress of this genuine interest on the Emperor's part. Germany deservedly stands very high among the nations as a cultivator of astronomy. But there is one class of researches that it has been quite impossible to undertake there. These require observations with a telescope of great size and light-gathering power; and such a telescope Germany has never had. Our own country has always led in this respect. It was in the Clark workshop at Cambridgeport, Mass., that the first modern great telescope was made, and ever since the successive largest telescopes have been supplied with lenses from that same workshop. The United States Naval Observatory, the Lick Observatory in California and the new Yerkes Observatory near Chicago have each in turn possessed the world's greatest telescope, and foreign astronomers have always been compelled to content themselves with lesser instruments. But they have not been far behind us, with the single exception of the Germans. The Yerkes telescope at Chicago has a diameter of forty inches, and the Lick has thirty-six. Great Britain has one of twenty-eight inches, Russia one of thirty and now the new German telescope enters the competition with a diameter of thirty-two inches. The United States still leads, therefore, with the two largest instruments, but all the telescopes mentioned are of sufficient size to attempt work requiring great light-gathering power.

But so much depends upon the sensitiveness of the astronomer's eye, and upon his skill in observing, that we are not necessarily sure of doing more with our great instruments than can be accomplished with the slightly similar European ones. To make an astronomical observation, three things have to be brought into the same straigth line, the star, the telescope and the human eye. The man behind the telescope counts heavily in the final result.

The Potsdam Observatory, though only about twenty-five years old, was the first one devoted exclusively to the comparatively new science of astrophysics. Instead of the older investigation of the stars' motions and positions, the astrophysicist studies with the spectroscope the chemical constitution of the heavenly bodies and such other characteristics as can be determined with that instrument. A particular specialty has been made at Potsdam of photographing spectra, for the measurement of stellar velocities of motion in space. It is not too much to say that the perfection of the methods now used for this purpose is due very largely to Potsdam. But it is precisely this extremely interesting and important kind of observation that requires a telescope of large size. So, while Vogel and Scheiner at Potsdam have been able to devise and perfect new methods of observation, they have been limited to using these methods upon the very brightest stars. Now, through the intelligent interest of the Emperor, they are enabled to extend the work. Statistical information about the velocities of a large number of stars is essential to the solution of problems relating to the construction of the universe. This we are now in a fair way to obtain, since the special skill of the Potsdam Observatory in this department of research will at last be exercised with adequate instrumental facilities.